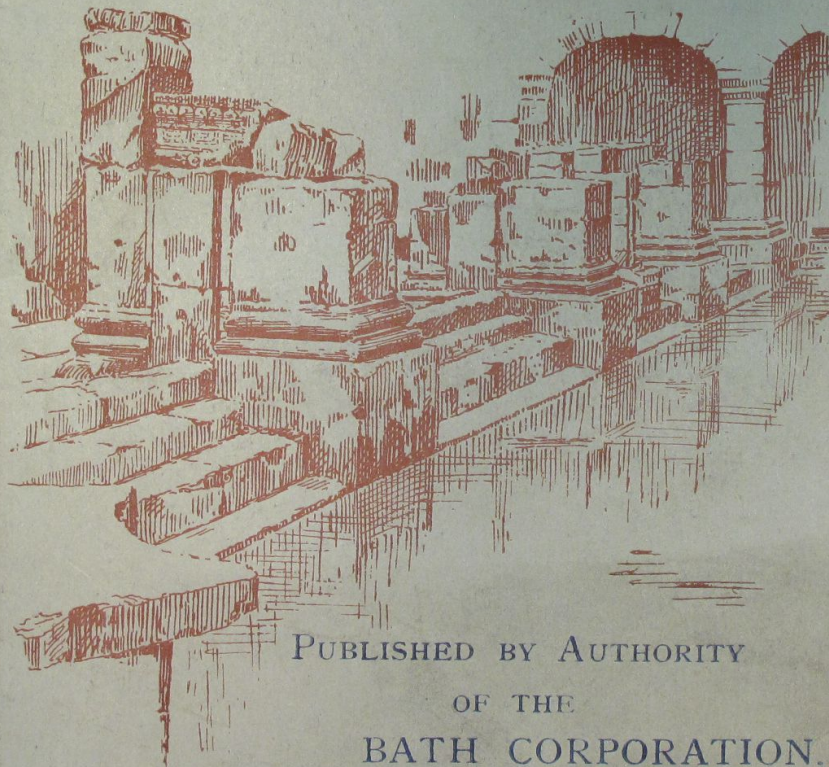


CATALOGUE OF ROMAN REMAINS BATH

COMPILED BY
ALFRED J. TAYLOR, M.S.A.

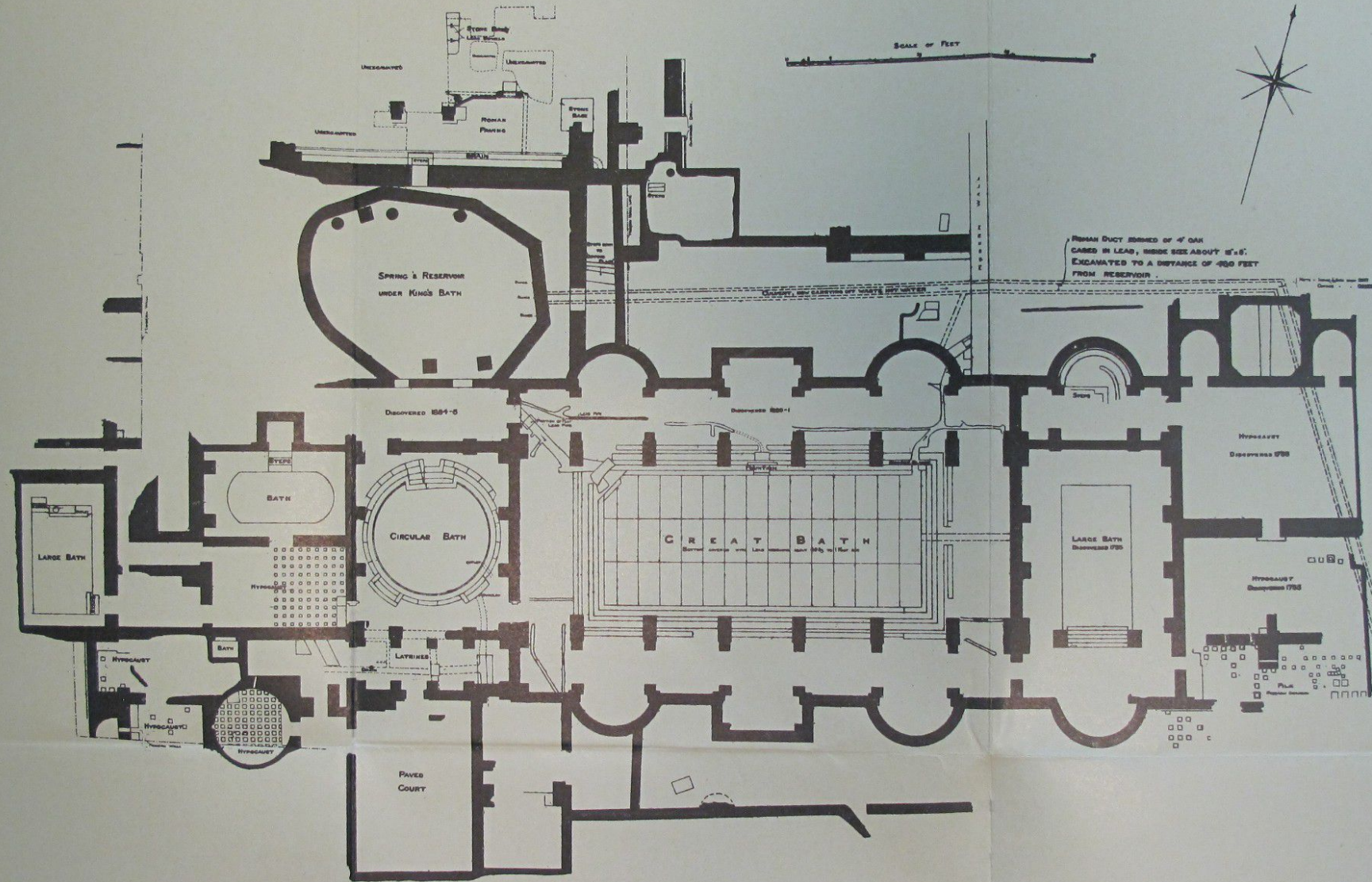


PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
BATH CORPORATION.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS HALL.

Price 6d.

ROMAN BATHS, BATH.



THE
ROMAN BATHS
OF BATH.

CATALOGUE OF ANTIQUITIES

DISCOVERED DURING

Excavations on the Site of the Roman
Thermæ at Bath.

With Illustrations and Plan of the Roman Baths.

COMPILED BY

ALFRED J. TAYLOR, M.S.A.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE CORPORATION
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TWENTIETH THOUSAND.

BATH:

WILLIAM LEWIS AND SON, HERALD PRESS, NORTH GATE.

1913.

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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH several notable works have been published dealing with what is left to us of the Roman City of Bath, they have not been by reason of their size and limited issue readily accessible to the general public, while their publication was antecedent to the most important works of exploration.

We have in the volumes bequeathed to us by Lysons, Warner, and Scarth, invaluable contributions to antiquarian topography, but the need has long been felt for some small, inexpensive hand-book which might serve the interested visitor as a ready guide to a study of our renowned Roman Baths, and those other monuments of ancient luxury and taste which excavations upon the site of the Roman *Thermæ* have from time to time disclosed.

In endeavouring to supply such a want at the request of the Corporation of Bath, the writer has to express his great indebtedness to Prof. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., not only for his kindness in contributing the interesting introductory chapter, but for his valued and ungrudging help in the compilation of the catalogue, much of which is based on recent researches which he has carried out in connexion with his account of Roman Bath in the "*Victoria History of Somerset*."

He would, moreover, be failing in common gratitude and respect to a much cherished memory were he not to recognise how much he owed to his fortunate association with the late Major Davis, F.S.A., whose plan of the Roman Baths has afforded him a basis for the one included in the present publication. This, with the additions and revisions

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which the writer has made from his own recent measurements, is now presented as the most complete plan of the Roman remains of Bath yet published.

The numerous drawings of sculptured relics and inscribed stones which have been introduced, were felt to be essential to such a publication if it is to properly fulfil its object in creating among the many visitors attracted to the city a more permanent interest in these remains of Roman Bath, which there can be little doubt rank among the most precious archæological possessions of our Isles.

Finally the writer would express the hope that the hand-book may meet with such acceptance as may justify its appearance.

A. J. T.

18, New Bond Street, Bath ;
Dec., 1906.

The reception accorded by the public to the first edition has exceeded the writer's expectations, he therefore feels justified in issuing this further edition, wherein slight revisions, made necessary by the rearrangement of some of the objects of interest, have been made.

A. J. T.

Aug., 1909.

A gratifying continuance of public demand for this little book has necessitated yet another edition within a very short time, and the writer has every reason to believe that it is appreciated by visitors to the Roman Baths.

A. J. T.

July, 1911.

Fourth Edition, August, 1913.



THE GREAT ROMAN BATH
(WITH MODERN ADDITIONS).

INTRODUCTION.

BATH is probably the best-named city in England. The simple monosyllable expresses exactly the essential element of the place.

Bath is, first and most, a bath. To its healing waters it owes its first origin and its subsequent existence and expansion. The Churchmen who built the first Abbey of Bath in the seventh or eighth century were, we may be sure, led hither by the hot springs. The great outgrowth of Bath in the end of the eighteenth century, with all its construction of squares and streets, circus and crescents, was equally due to the same cause. Even the large residential population which now inhabits the slopes of the Bath hills and enjoys their salubrious air and sunshine, has only collected round the nucleus of bathers and invalids.

It was the same with Roman Bath. During the three and a-half centuries which form the Roman period of British history, Bath, or as it was then called "Aquæ Sulis," was an inhabited and, indeed, to some extent a famous place. The reason for its inhabitation and its fame was solely, or almost solely, its treasure of medicinal springs. The place was not a fort or fortress, nor had it any military garrison whatsoever. Nor was it a city with a Town Council, and magistrates, and municipal charter, and the title of *municipium* or *colonia*. It was a spa, set in a deep valley among great grassy downs.

The site of Aquæ Sulis can be fixed with some precision. It lay naturally and necessarily close to the hot springs. Just where they rise, a little space of level ground spreads out between the foot of Lansdown and the winding course of the Avon. This little space gives room for the ancient settlement. It was a small place, hardly a quarter of a mile

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across at its greatest width, and the circuit of its walls, so far as they can be ascertained, was less than three-quarters of a mile. The visitor who wishes to make the perambulations can do so easily enough. Let him start from the point where Bridge Street, High Street, North Gate and Borough Walls meet and follow the latter westwards, noting as he goes the dip on his right hand which marks the old city ditch in mediæval times. At Sawclose he must turn south and follow Westgate Buildings and Lower Borough Walls to St. James' Church, at the top of Southgate Street. From this point onwards the streets do not correspond very well to the old line of walls. But if he makes his way by the Literary Institution, Orange Grove and the Empire Hotel into Bridge Street, he will at least have approximated to the desired course. This is, roughly, the circuit of the mediæval walls. It seems also to be the circuit of the Roman walls, which mediæval builders followed.

Within this circuit lay *Aquæ Sulis*. Its buildings were few. There was (1) the Baths Establishment. There was (2) a Temple to Sul or Sulis, the native patroness-deity of the Springs identified by the Romans with Minerva. There were (3) also (as it seems) some private houses, occupied by the officials of the baths and temple, the visitors, and such residents as the springs or the sheltered sunny valley may have then attracted to the spot.

(1). The Baths can still be seen. Time and man have indeed laid heavy hands upon them. Roofs and vaulting, arches and cornices and columns have fallen and lie in fragments. Builders, seeking for stone, have plundered freely, and in recent times the needs of to-day have caused much of the long *suite* of apartments to be covered over. But the great bathing basins are still there, and the hypocausts which warmed the vapour-rooms and parts of the walling stand eight or ten feet high. If we look at the plan of all that has yet been discovered, we see a range of buildings, a

hundred yards in length and nearly fifty yards in width. The main feature is a sequence of five or six large basins of hot water, deep and long enough for swimmers. Two only of these are now immediately visible—an oblong bath, 40×80 feet in area, the largest of all these basins, and a circular bath 32 feet across. Besides these basins, there were at the eastern and western ends of the whole establishment rooms fitted with hypocausts, providing for vapour or perspiration baths just as certain rooms do in the modern baths. There was also a Dipping Well (now covered up) where the waters could be drunk. But it seems that the principal treatment in antiquity was by immersion and not by drinking.

The precise uses of the various parts of this establishment cannot now be determined. We do not know where the entrance or entrances were. We know little about doors and supply pipes and drains. The occurrence, however, of hypocausts at both ends of the buildings suggests that it was somehow divided into two parts, the one for men and the other for women. Some of the large basins perhaps contained hotter water than others, and the large circular basin has been considered to be the cold plunge bath which might be used at the end of the bathing process. But our knowledge hardly extends to allowing profitable speculation on these topics. We shall do better to admire the stately ruins that survive and the carved fragments excavated from among them. Here the visitor has a spectacle that can hardly be matched this side the Alps.

(2). Close to the Baths, on their north-west side, towards the Abbey Churchyard and Stall Street, stood the great Temple of Sulis. Little of this remains and that only carved fragments, now set up in the Baths Museum. The chief of these remains belong to the pediment of the temple and display a trophy of arms—a large round shield upheld by two winged Victories, a helmet and so forth. On the

shield is the head of the Gorgon Medusa (a common emblem on the shield, as on the ægis of Minerva). It is remarkable in two ways. By some curious confusion of mythology, the artist (possibly a Briton) has represented Medusa as bearded. And he has infused into his representation a virile, though barbaric vigour, which makes this piece one of the most noteworthy pieces of sculpture in any Roman province. The temple of Sul, it is plain, was neither conventional work nor common. It was fairly large in size and rich in decoration, and its decoration was characterized by real artistic vigour.

(3). Besides the remains of Baths and Temple, we have few traces of *Aquæ Sulis*. But some mosaics indicate probably private houses. One such, from the site of the Weymouth Street Schools, is in the Baths Museum. Others may be seen in the Mineral Water Hospital and in the school lying between it and the Sawclose. Others are known only by records in books. The list altogether is short and indicates no great number of dwelling-houses and no special elaboration of ornament.

Outside the walls were cemeteries and also a few scattered dwellings—none (as it seems) of great size or splendour. The chief cemetery apparently lay along the London Road through Walcot. Here not only graves but also inscribed gravestones have been discovered, beside the Roman road which led to London. Other graves have been found under Russell Street, near the Roman road which led westwards to the Severn crossing the town of *Caerwent* and the fortress of *Caerleon*. These graves, as the inscriptions shew, are not all the graves of residents. Most belong to visitors who came to *Aquæ* in search of health and came in vain.

We know something of these visitors. We have still (as I have said) the tombstones of some who died. We have also grateful altars set up by some who recovered or

who hoped to recover. Many are soldiers invalided from the Roman troops stationed in Britain. Others are civilians of Roman Britain, a Town Councillor from Roman Gloucester, for example, and a sculptor from Cirencester—unless he came in the way of trade, to build the Baths or to buy good Bath stone. Others came from the nearer parts of the Continent, from places which we now call Trier (Trèves), Metz and Chartres. We find no instances from further a-field. We meet no indication, for example, that any rheumatic Italian was ever ordered by his doctor to take the Bath waters. The popularity of the Spa at Aquæ Sulis was confined, as it would seem, to the western corner of the Empire. But that, in the conditions of ancient life, is no small achievement.

Of residents in Roman Bath we know less. One stone bears the names of a priest of Sul Minerva and of his wife. Another, now much broken, seems to record a *collegium*, that is, a guild or club, revived after long years of lifelessness. A third mentions the restoration of a *locus religiosus*, a “religious spot” which had been neglected and profaned, possibly owing to the rise of Christianity. But the list is short, as we might expect in a settlement that was mainly baths and temple. Only we may regret that no inscription affords us any indication of who it was that owned and managed the baths.

Such was Aquæ Sulis—a popular provincial Spa. It lay without the main currents of the life of the Roman Empire. It drew to it no crowds of statesmen and wits, such as flocked to Bath a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago. It attracted no great city population and never possessed military importance. But its Baths and Temple were stately edifices. It was famous in Britain and in Gaul. It enjoyed—beyond doubt—a comfortable existence in its sheltered valley round its hot and healing springs.

F. H.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE BATHS AND THE WORK OF EXCAVATION.

THE preceding chapter from the able pen of Prof. Haverfield will have already made the reader familiar with the character and extent of Roman Bath. It will be the aim of the writer in the succeeding pages to describe as far as possible how it came about that the remains of the ancient structures which present to the visitor such an aspect of strange desolation to-day, were again brought to light. About the middle of 1755 the old Priory or mediæval Abbey, which stood at the south-western corner of the existing Abbey, was pulled down to give place to a suite of baths for the Duke of Kingston. In removing the foundations, a number of stone coffins were found, and, on sinking further, the hot mineral water gushed forth and interrupted the work. The site being drained, Roman masonry was disclosed, and subsequently a number of baths and sudatories. That there lay buried still further remains of what must have been an extensive Roman bathing system, indications were unmistakable. The rectangular bath, now commonly known as the Lucas bath, was uncovered, and at either end of it a semi-circular deep bath, entered by seven steps. The sudatories lay on the eastern side, together with a number of square baths and other apartments which apparently bathers used preparatory to entering the hot chambers. Some of these rooms were paved with flag stones, others were beautifully treated with various coloured tesserae. An account of the discoveries appeared in the "History of Somerset" and mention was also made of them in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of August, 1755. Archæological zeal at this time, however, must have been at a very low ebb. The

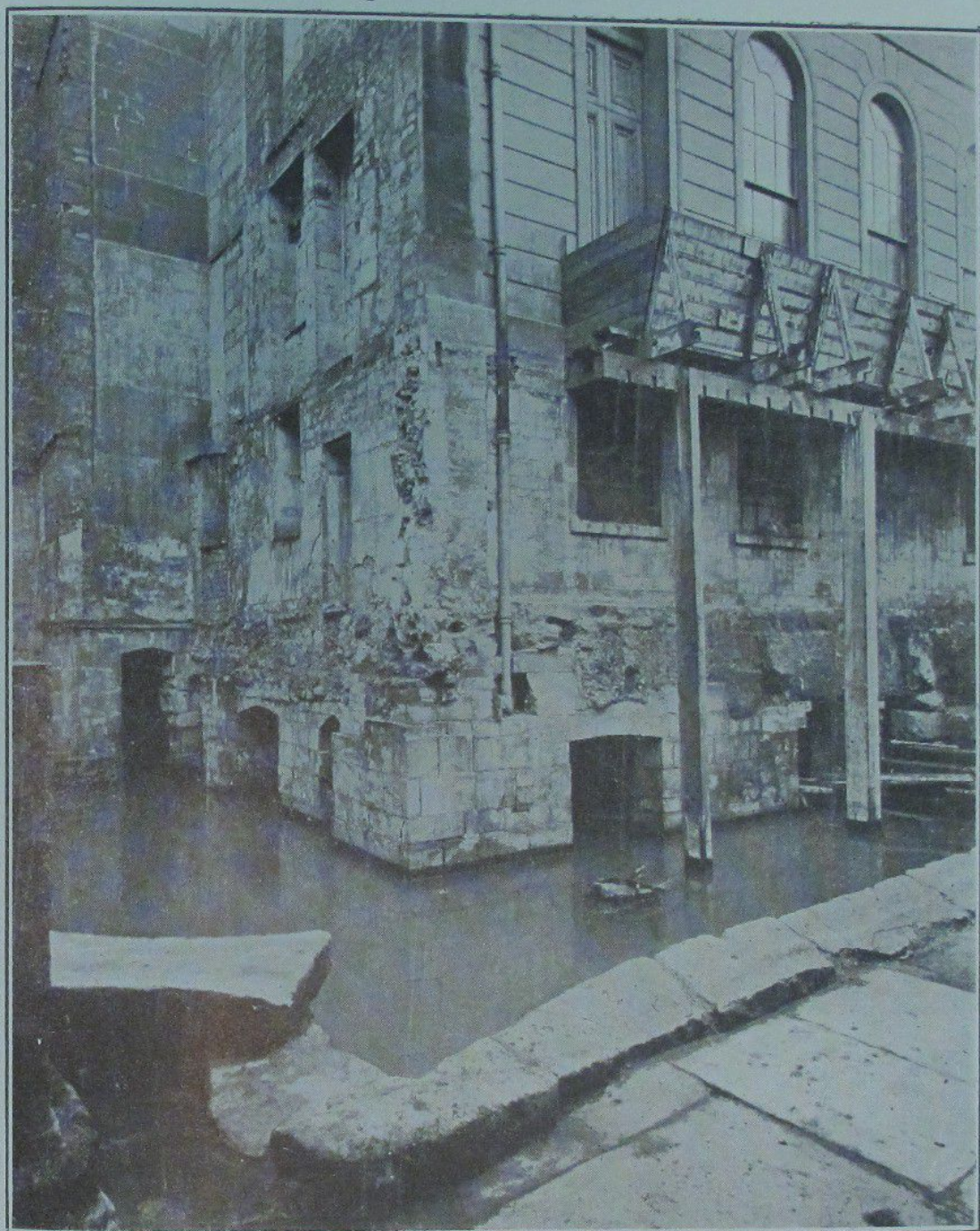
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excavations were not pursued, other buildings were quickly erected over the site, and during the next hundred years everything practically remained as a sealed book.

Though these were the earliest recorded discoveries actually connecting the hot springs with a Roman system of baths, there were important finds at a still earlier part of the Eighteenth Century, which later knowledge showed to have belonged to the south-western part of the Roman establishment. The most noteworthy of these was the remarkably preserved bronze head (a drawing of which and description appears on a later page), probably the finest specimen of its kind found in Britain. Other discoveries of importance occurred in 1790, in digging for the foundations of the present Pump Room. Among these were many fine specimens of sculptured work, to which attention is drawn in the catalogue, and which were fully described by many writers. These discoveries, so far westward from those made in the middle of the century, removed ideas which had hitherto been shadowed by uncertainty to the region of established fact. Evidence was now absolutely conclusive that not only must the baths and adjoining buildings have been of great extent and importance, but, in some instances, of considerable splendour. Of the discoveries at this period the most noteworthy were the remains of what was obviously the pediment of a Roman temple. No mere unrecognisable, meaningless fragments, but so far perfect as to enable the pediment to be restored, if not with absolute certainty, at any rate to such a degree as to strikingly illustrate the character of the building which it originally adorned. Its most impressive feature, the central head, remains in an almost perfect state of preservation. It is a figure of extraordinary power, and for its wonderful vigour and almost barbaric intensity of expression is claimed to be one of the most remarkable monuments erected in any Roman province. Lysons, in his notable work published

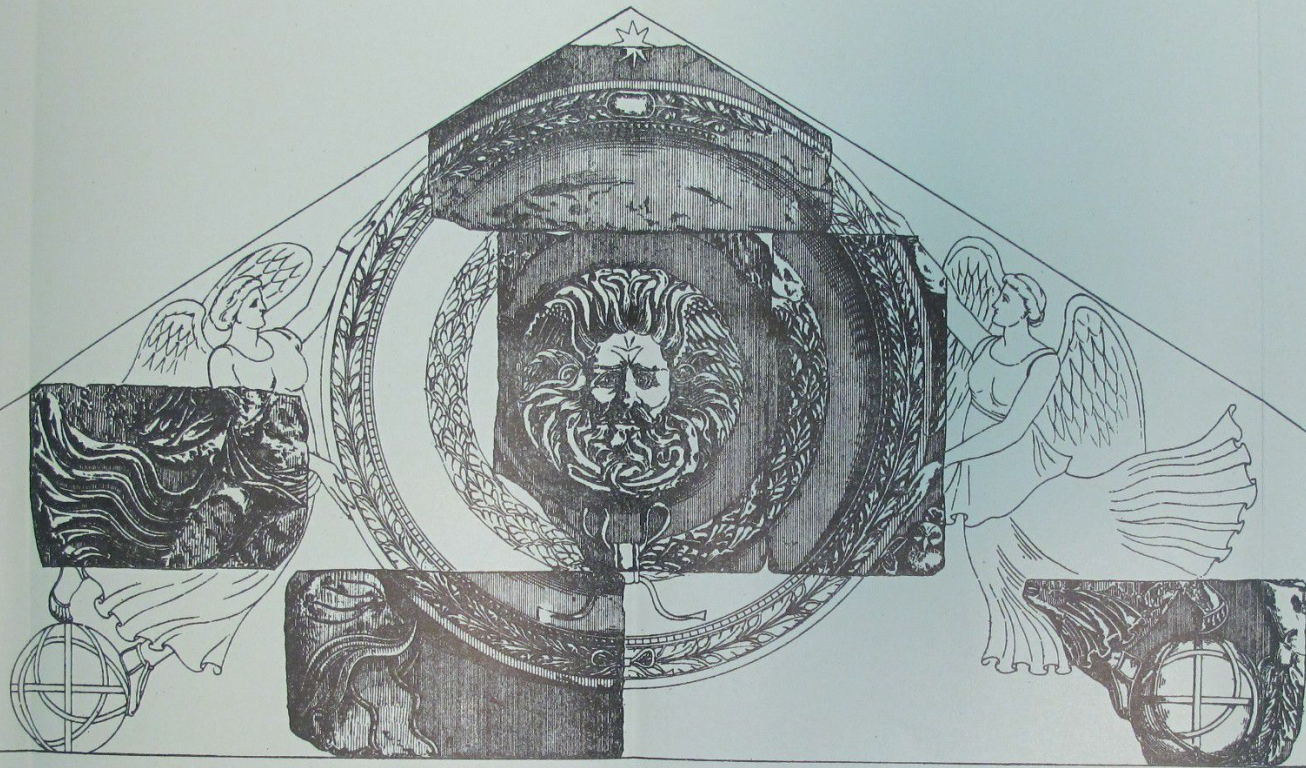
in 1802, left ideas as to its original form which have been received among archæologists with very general acceptance. It should be recognised, moreover, that in the scale drawing prepared by the writer for reproduction in the present volume, and in his attempt at restoration with the aid of canvas and brush on the north-east wall of the Museum, the theories advanced as to the original design have been very largely based on those of Lysons. Mention should also be made of the plans of the discoveries in 1755, made by Dr. Lucas and Dr. Sutherland, though, notwithstanding these and all the suggestions which were made as to the continuance of the system of baths westward, knowledge as to their precise extent remained as imperfect in 1878 as a century before.

It was the year 1878 that marked the most important epoch in the re-discovery of the baths. Engineering works were at that time undertaken to remedy a leakage from the principal spring, and it was discovered that from this leakage the Kingston Baths, then in private hands, derived the whole of their supply. Interruptions ensued, but the Corporation enforced their rights in respect to the water escaping from the King's spring, and the draining of the site and other necessary works proceeded. It was then perceived that the foundations of a number of the modern houses rested upon what was little better than a morass, and Major Davis, to whose unwearied zeal and skilful excavation the city is so much indebted, found, after further exploration and careful tunnelling, that he had at last alighted upon the hidden treasures. Difficult and costly as was the subsequent work of uncovering these remains, the late Major Davis set himself with indomitable perseverance to push it forward. The facts that the baths were some 20 feet below the street level and that continuance of the excavations necessarily involved the demolition of much valuable property were serious considerations which all



THE UNCOVERING OF THE GREAT ROMAN BATH.

The above photograph, taken during the progress of the excavations, illustrates the manner in which the foundations of some of the houses of the modern city were built over the ruins of the ancient baths.



Nº 1
SEE PAGE 21.

had their effect in retarding progress. Public funds were not available, and the cost of what work was undertaken had to be met by voluntary subscriptions. The advance was slow but sure. Public interest increased as the houses were removed, the immense deposit of former ages carted away, and the extensive area of the Roman structures gradually revealed. About the same time that the great rectangular bath was opened up (1878-80), portions of the culvert of the outfall drain were discovered. This culvert proved to be of notable size and of fine workmanship, large enough to admit of a person standing in it erect. In 1883-4 the hypocaust on the western side of the circular bath was disclosed; in 1885 the circular bath itself; in 1885-6 the latrines and circular hypocaust, and in 1887 the bath beneath the basement of the modern baths (west of the circular bath) were in succession explored. Subsequently in 1896, still further west, another rectangular bath was excavated under Stall Street.

It will be observed from the general plan of the ruins that the series of large plunge baths formed what was apparently the centre of the bathing establishment with hypocausts or perspiration chambers at either end, capable, no doubt, of being heated by hot air to varying temperatures as were the baths of Rome and Pompeii. Ideas have from time to time been advanced as to whether some of the larger baths were used merely as cold baths, but no evidence exists either as to methods of supply or in the distribution of pipes to support such a theory. The only evidence we have as to the use of a cold supply is in connection with the great rectangular bath. Here, sunk in the schola on the northern side, the visitor will observe a section of lead pipe *in situ* which there are sufficient indications to show conducted a stream of water for the use of bathers in the large bath either for the purposes of a douche or for drinking. The idea that this pipe was used

solely for the conveyance of cold water to the bath is supported by the absence of the orange coloured corrosion or deposit found in others through which the mineral water flowed. There can be no doubt existing as to the great rectangular bath having been a warm bath supplied by the healing waters of the spring, as the channel remains to-day at its north-western end through which the water flowed direct from its source. At the level at which the baths were built they could be filled by gravitation from the spring, and it was doubtless this consideration which led to their being sunk so deep into the earth.

That the builders of these baths were attracted into the valley by the hot springs about the middle of the first century, certainly not very long after the Romans first occupied Britain, we have fairly conclusive evidence. A coin of Claudius was found in such a position as to suggest to some authorities the theory that it might have been specially placed to commemorate the foundation of the baths. At any rate from the stones and altars dug up from time to time (one stone bears reference to a definite date A.D. 77-8), and the characteristics of a few of the sculptured remains, some vigorous occupation of Bath can be ascribed, with tolerable accuracy, to the last 30 or 40 years of the first century.

Once persuaded of the healing virtues of the springs which they had discovered, the thorough manner in which the Roman builders set to work to protect as well as utilise them is exemplified to us by evidence of a remarkable character. We have described the uncovering of the various baths and the excavation of the culvert which bore away the surplus water of the spring. In tracing the course of this culvert westward towards the King's Bath about the period the great bath was excavated, massive Roman masonry was encountered which on examination appeared to be the outer side of a large octangular bath. This

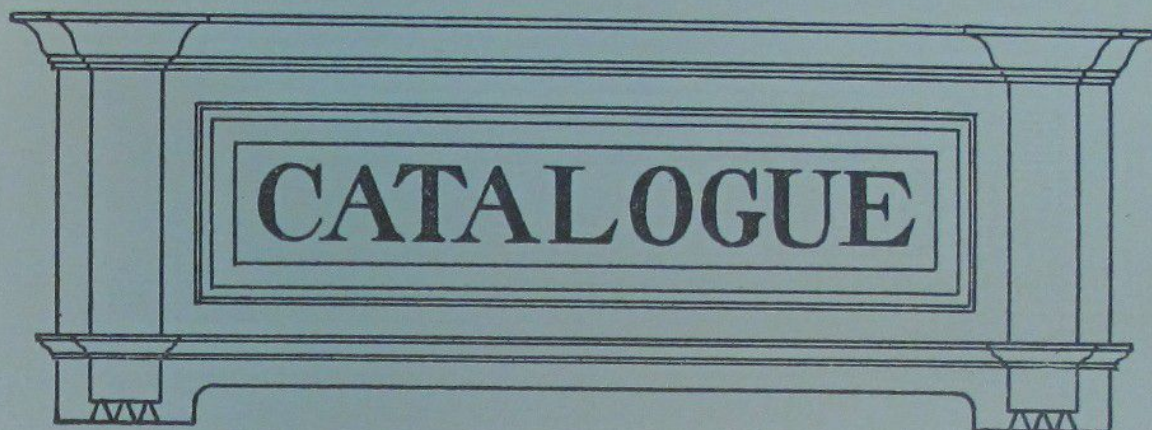
subsequently proved to be a reservoir over the springs with walls 6 or 7 feet high and 3 feet thick, securing the area of the springs and keeping them free from pollution. Its irregular octagonal shape, about 50 feet by 40 feet, is doubtless explained by the positions of the springs it was built to secure. This well was cleared of the accumulated *debris* of centuries and to-day serves its original purpose. It is, unfortunately, not open to present day inspection, being covered by the floor of the mediæval King's Bath, into which the springs rise through a central shaft.

The culvert which was the outlet from the Roman reservoir was further explored in 1894, with the result that about 15 feet east from the wall of the reservoir a number of stone steps down to a sort of trough were disclosed, leading to the belief that the Romans used the spot as a dipping place. This belief is strengthened by the discovery of two metal flagons, a drinking cup and a number of personal ornaments. In the following year there was excavated still further eastward the wooden duct in which the numerous intaglios now in the Grand Pump Room were found. The clearing of this duct, which was traced to a distance of 150 yards or more, marked practically the close of activity, though it was then apparent that much interesting ground remained unexplored.

The time intervening, however, between 1878 and 1895, during which excavations proceeded almost continuously, had provided the archæologist with an abundant field for speculation and study. Not that the material to hand was at all times easy to correctly interpret. The occupation of the site by the Romans for some three or four centuries probably witnessed many changes in the details of construction, while after its abandonment there is little doubt that Saxon and Norman builders found in the ruins of the Roman structures a convenient quarry when seeking stone for the construction of the edifices of their time.

Even later builders sank their foundations over the ruins of the baths, and it is surprising that the builders of the Grand Pump Room, which was completed in 1796, and of the modern houses demolished in 1878-80, could have pursued their operations heedless of the relics of a bygone splendour which lay at their feet.

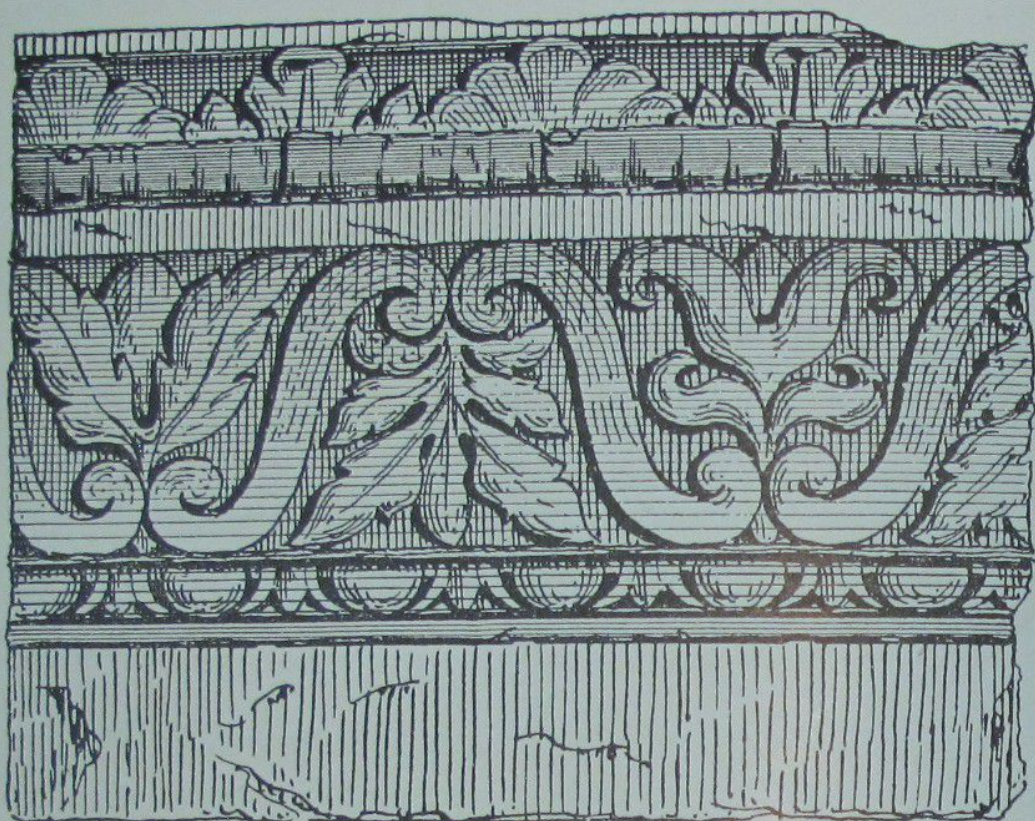
In spite, however, of the havoc wrought by the builders of widely different periods, the remains of the system of baths which the Romans here built are to us to-day a profound reality. The symmetry of their first construction still remains almost unimpaired. The baths are filled from the same apparently inexhaustible source, drained by the culverts of the ancient use. The pavements surrounding them (14 feet wide in the case of the largest bath) though worn and uneven, afford promenade for the twentieth century sightseer. The floors are still covered with the sheets of lead, 40 lbs. to the foot, obtained by their original builders from the Roman mines in the Mendips. The steps to the larger baths are still practically intact. The recesses in which the bathers lounged, the diving stone from which they plunged into the thermal waters, can still be seen. But the life, the actions, the daily routine of the people who used these baths are to us but as a dream. Fortunately there can be no fear that the monuments of this ancient civilisation will not be zealously and carefully guarded now. May be to some future generations an extended knowledge of the buildings of Aquæ Sulis may be revealed by further exploration. It will, notwithstanding, be a pretty safe conjecture in these days of alleged corporate extravagance that unless millionaires become ardent archæologists, research in the fields of Roman antiquity is not a likely municipal programme.



Fragments from the tympanum of a temple pediment. When complete, the sculpture represented a group of arms, viz., a shield bearing a head inside oakwreaths, upheld by two winged Victories; a helmet with large cheekpieces and a crest like an animal's head; something, possibly a standard, with an owl perched on it, and, to the extreme right what may be the traces of a floriated cuirass. The head on the shield is marked by an astonishing and almost barbaric vigour and both in style and in vehement character stands almost if not quite alone among the sculptures of the western Roman Empire. It has wings and snakes in the hair and, though bearded, may represent some variation on the common Medusa, whose head often appears on shields. This Medusa, if such it be, and the owl suggest that the temple was dedicated to Minerva, goddess of Bath. Found in 1790 under the Pump Room.

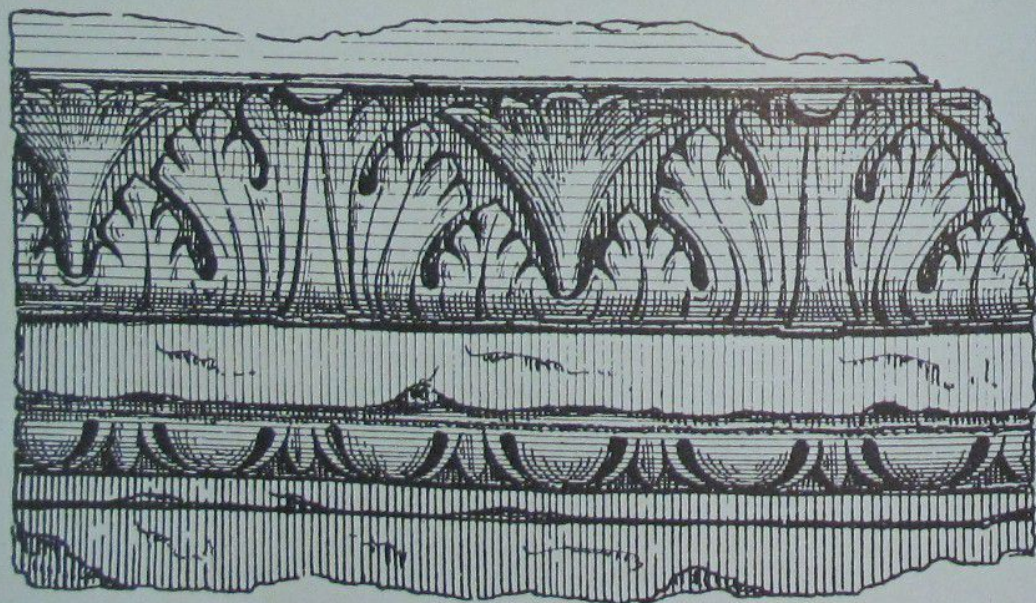
These fragments are arranged in the places which they probably occupied on the pediment when perfect, and the rest of the design, so far as it can be restored, has been outlined in white paint on dark canvas.

See Illustration facing p. 17.



No. 2.

2. Fragments of a cornice richly decorated with fruit and flowers and noteworthy for its shallowness vertically and its great projection horizontally. Thirteen pieces of similar style are preserved but they vary somewhat in precise dimensions. They have been usually considered parts of the cornice above and below the pediment No. 1, and in size and style they suit it. Found with it under the Pump Room in 1790.



No. 2.



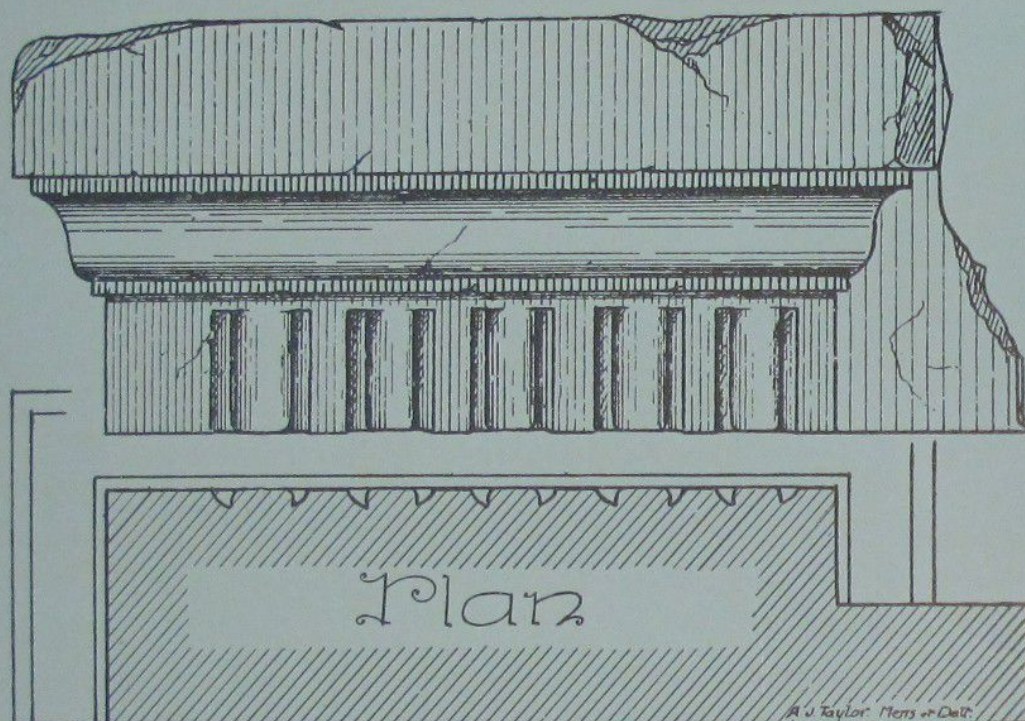
No. 3

Fragments of Corinthian capital, column and base, in each case half-pieces, hollowed out behind and forming parts of attached columns. The capital is bold and effective; an ornament of small foliage climbs between the volutes on to the abacus in an unusual style. The column is less noteworthy and the base inferior in style. The diameter of the shaft is 32 inches, and the probable height of the column some 26 feet. The pieces have been connected with the pediment and cornices described above (Nos. 2, 3). Found with them under the Pump Room in 1790.

3.

Fragments of carved, sculptured and architectural work, all belonging probably to the same structure, distinct from the preceding:—

(a) Pieces of pilasters grooved down the face with five flutings



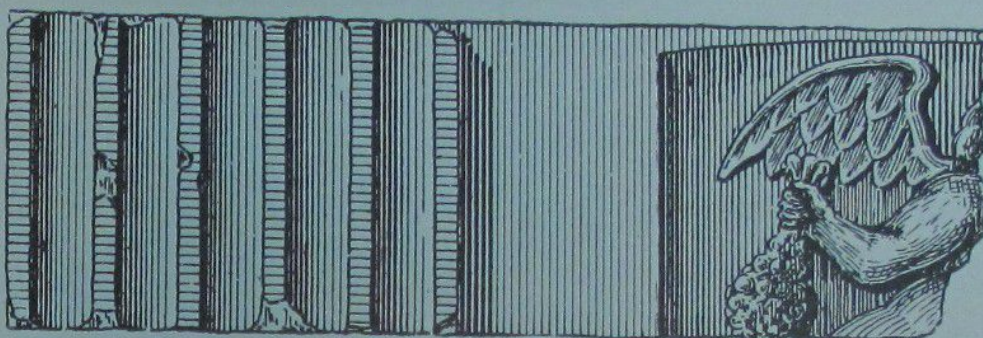
No. 4 (a).

4. (b) Two pieces of shell-canopy attached to pilasters: these may or may not form parts of the same canopy, but seem to imply an interpilaster width of 2 feet 10½ inches. Over the canopy is something which resembles the foot of a figure.



No. 4 (c).

- (c) Four panels containing the Four Seasons, each with appropriate symbols, in low relief. The inter-pilaster width is here 4 feet.

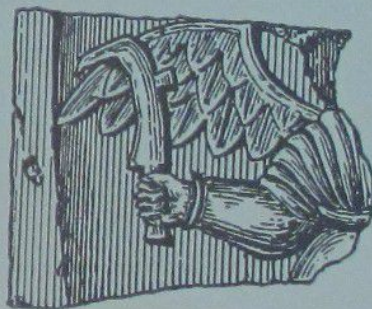


No. 4 (c).

- (d) Fragment of the body of a female figure in low relief, probably in a shallow panel or niche, and probably connected with a fragment shewing the shaft of a pilaster and the foot of a figure extended.

4.

- (e) Inscribed fragments, shewing two lines of lettering, too imperfect for any certain reconstruction, and though several reconstructions have been suggested, none are at all certain. The general sense, however, can be guessed. One C. Protacius, or perhaps two persons, Protacius and Claudius Ligur, restored the Temple of Sul Minerva and caused it to be repaired. The inscription apparently ran along a façade of some sort between pilasters of the kind above noticed (a-d).

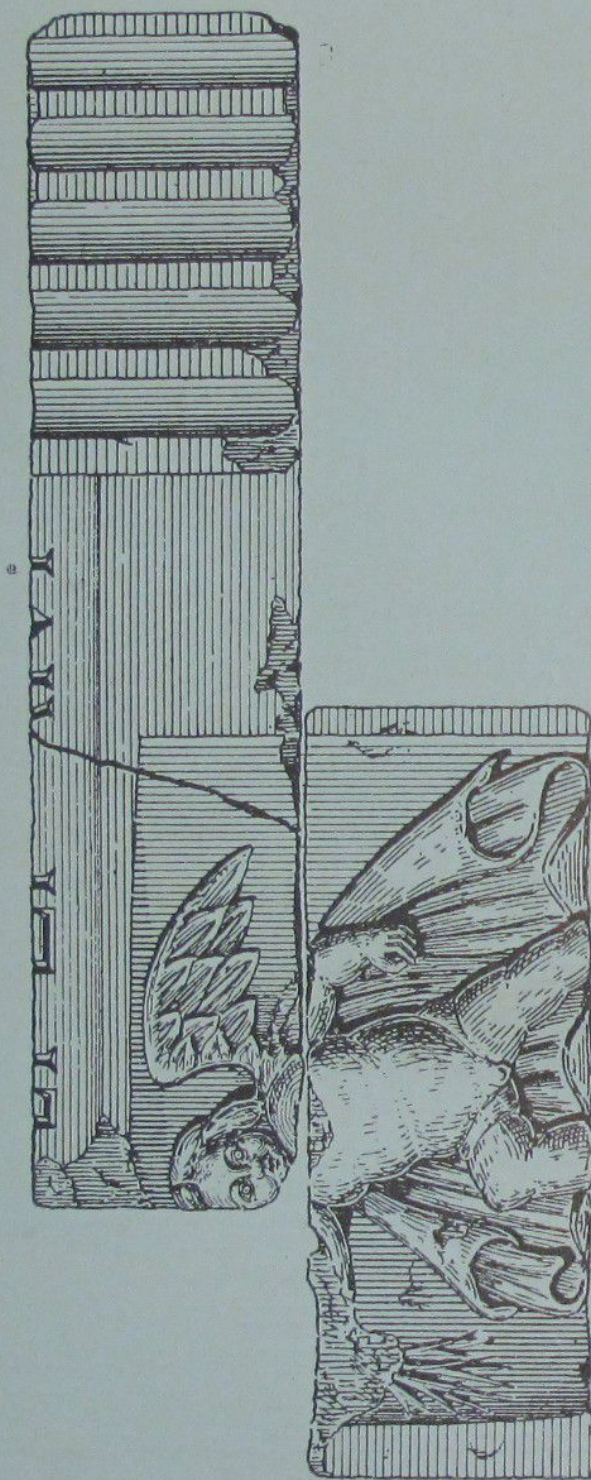


No. 4 (c).

Probably the whole of the remains included under this number formed parts of some façade connected with the

This stone found 1895.

4.



No. 4 (c).

Temple of Sul Minerva or the Baths. But our evidence does not enable us to fix its exact character.

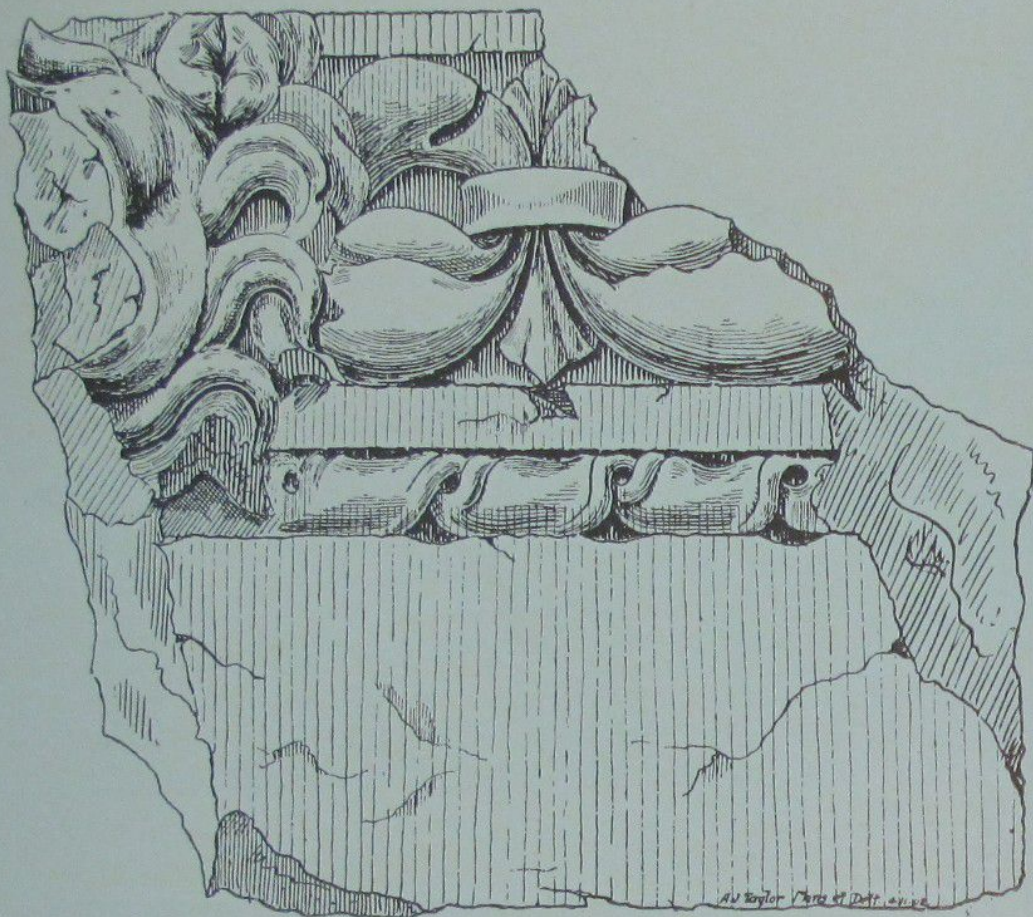
All these fragments were found in 1790 under the Pump Room, except one, found at the same spot about 1895.



No. 5.

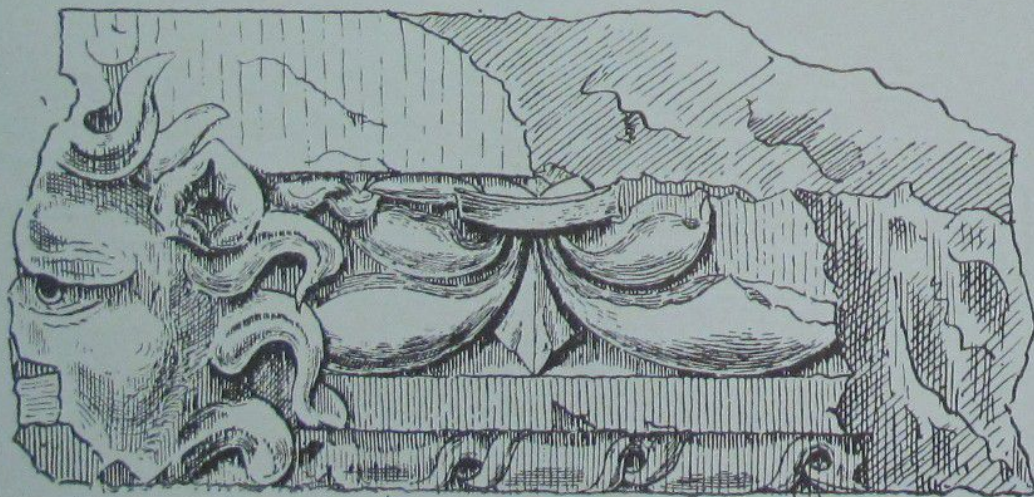
Part of a pediment, smaller and less well cut than No. 1. It contains the bust of the Moongoddess in bas-relief, on a slightly sunk concave panel, holding a whip at her left shoulder. This may have been the pediment of some temple or structure, but its exact character must remain undecided.

5.



No. 6.

6. Part of richly carved cornice with grotesque head, remarkable for the boldness and vigour of its execution. Found in 1865, when the White Hart Hotel was pulled down and the Pump Room Hotel erected. No other piece has been found which can be connected with probability with this cornice. It seems to be an isolated relic of some very fine structure.



No. 6.

Two curious architectural pieces, with a well worked cornice. The more worn of the two was found lying with the worn side uppermost and has apparently been twice used, first in the building for which it was originally made, and afterwards as a flagstone. The better preserved piece was found lying with the frieze uppermost. The two pieces were found among masonry of uncertain character, north of the Reservoir and under the Pump Room, about 1895.

7.



No. 8.

Curved stones, carved both sides with foliation of considerable merit, and in one case with human figures—a woman draped erect, and a man of whom the cloak and leg only survive. These fine pieces were found in 1878 and 1882 in the debris above the Great Bath; their exact use has not been yet discovered.

8.



No. 8.

9. Imperfect inscription, probably a dedication by Quintus Pompeius Anicetus to the goddess Sul. Found in 1879, built in a wall, close to the Baths, in York Street.

10. Imperfect inscription, probably a dedication by Priscus, son of Toutius, mason, from Chartres in France, to the goddess Sul.

Found near the Great Bath between 1880—90.

11. Fragment of an inscription, with the letters VES·VIIIC^o, possibly the seventh Consulate of Vespasian (A.D. 76) or of Titus (A.D. 77-8). The formula and abbreviations though unusual, are not unparalleled. In that case the stone is the oldest dated relic of Roman Bath.

Found in the Baths during the last quarter of a century, but at what date is unknown.



No. 11.



No. 12.

Effigy of a soldier, perhaps of a standard-bearer, erect, clothed in tunic, belt and cloak, holding in the right hand a staff (of a standard?) and in the left a scroll. Probably sepulchral. The date and place of finding are not precisely recorded, possibly it was taken out from under the Upper Borough Walls in 1803.

12.

Damaged ; head, neck and lower parts of legs broken off ; 24 inches wide 29 inches high.

h31

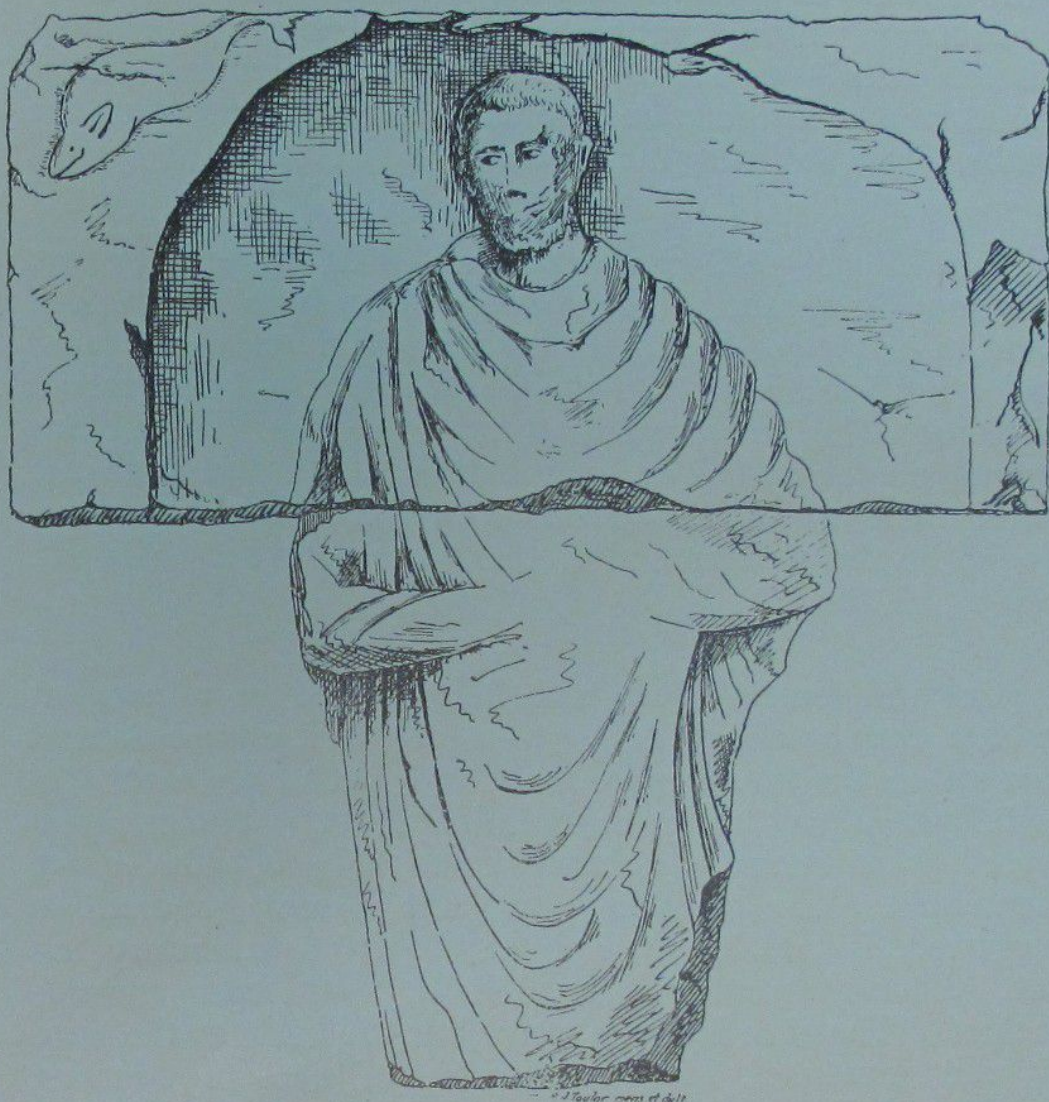
- Fragment of an inscription, on sandstone bearing the word CORNELIANV, preceded by a letter which is probably an S. This seems to give a proper names
13. *Cornelianu*[s, but the meaning cannot be further determined. Time and place of finding are not recorded, but it may, perhaps, be a fragment found about 1803 in the Upper Borough Walls. Size 10 inches high, 26 inches long, with letters $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.
- The piece architecturally belonged probably to a building.

- Block of stone forming the lower part of a dedication. Some one, whose name is lost, "son of Novantius, set this up for himself and his family, in obedience to a vision." Found 1825 in digging the foundations of the Royal United Hospital. Size 17 inches high, 19 inches wide, 28 inches thick.
- 14.

- Base of altar, bearing only the letter M—the end of the usual formula, *votum solvit libens merito* "so & so pays his vow." M is the abbreviation of *merito*. The altar was doubtless dedicated to Sul Minerva. On the side in relief is the bottom of a carving of the sacrificial cauldron—only the handle remaining.
- 15.

- Effigy of a man in civilian costume, about three-quarters life size, standing erect in a niche, bearded, wrapt in a cloak buckled over the left shoulder: outside the niche on the left hand spandril a dolphin is outlined. The figure is very like a sepulchral effigy, and the addition of the dolphin suits this view. It might also be a memorial or decorative figure connected with the Baths. Some authorities of to-day regard Warner's attempt to explain it as Carausius as a wild and impossible guess. The date and place of finding are not clearly recorded, but Lysons and Carter tacitly include it among finds made in 1790 under the Pump Room. Scarth's assertion that it was found in the Borough Walls in 1803 seems wrong.
- 16.

Damaged and the lower part broken off: greatest width 36 inches, greatest height 37 inches.



16.

No. 16.

Small block of stone bearing, in a sunken panel, a bas relief of six figures : above is a standing male figure with club or sceptre and robe over right shoulder, and on his left a seated draped female figure also with a sceptre (?) over her right shoulder. Both figures seem to wear head-pieces of some sort. Below are three small figures and an animal. Probably this rude and curious piece represents a male and female goddess (? Mercury and Rosmerta), three worshippers and a victim for sacrifice. Found probably in the Baths, but date and place are not recorded. Size 17 inches high, 13 inches broad and 3 inches thick.

17.

18. Small block of stone bearing a rude bas relief of Mercury, with a cloak thrown over his left shoulder and right arm, a "caduceus" in his left hand, and some object in or under his left hand—an animal or an altar. When and where found is not recorded, but probably it was taken out of the Baths. Size 11 × 15 inches and 3 inches thick.

19. Small figure—Minerva—in a niche with a triangular top, very roughly worked. The goddess has a spear in her right hand, a helmet on her head, and a shield on the ground under her left hand. On the shield is perched her sacred bird, the owl. It is possible that the Gorgon's Head was figured on the shield or on the breastplate, but both are worn. The whole is a poor copy of a well-known type. Found at the western end of the Baths in 1882. Size 2ft. 5in. by 1ft. 6in.

20. Colossal female head, with hair dressed in a peculiar fashion current about A.D. 70—100. If it once belonged to a statue, the whole figure must have been over eight feet high, but it may be an independent bust. Who is represented is unknown, probably some lady of the epoch mentioned. The attribution to Julia Domna, sometimes suggested, is certainly wrong, as she lived a century too late. Found about 1714 on the London road, towards Walcot. The face is much worn, but the back of the head is well preserved. Extreme width of face 19 inches, height 23 inches.

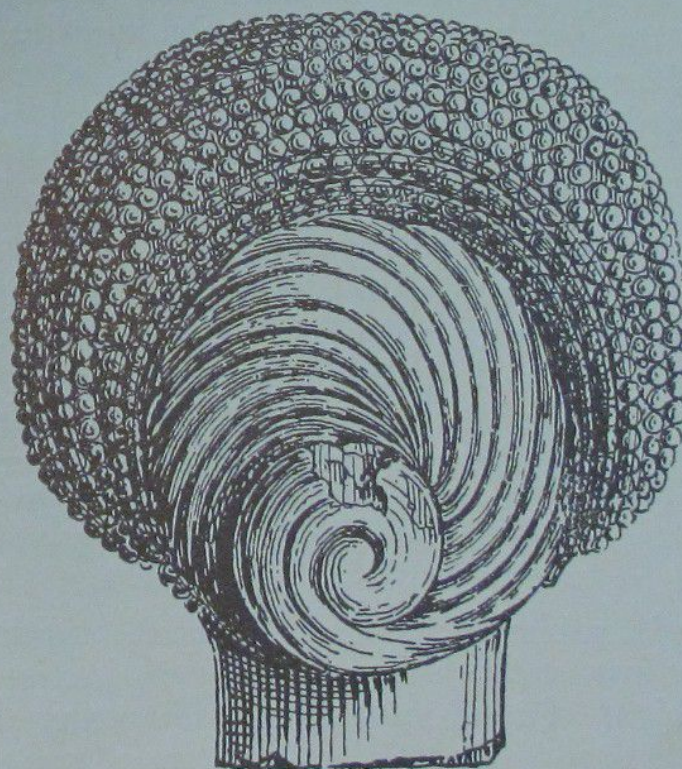
Recovered in 1882 from Exeter, where it was walled in the porch of a house.

21. Carved stone 2ft. 6in. high by 1ft. 6in. broad. It bears on one of the larger sides a sculpture showing (seemingly) a male and a female figure, a caldron and behind, perhaps, an animal. The meaning is undiscovered, but it probably refers to some legend in classical mythology—possibly that of Apollo and Koronis. On the other large side is a tree and a large dog; on the small side, which is preserved, is a snake wrapt round a tree trunk. Found in September, 1885, in or near the Cross Bath, 120 yards west of the Pump Room, at a depth of about 20ft.



20.

No. 20.



20.

No. 20.



No. 22.

22. Two fragments of sculpture in relief, parts apparently of two similar figures. In each case the waist (undraped) and the thighs (draped) alone survive and the figure appears to be moving or leaning to one side. The figure on the larger block seems to be reaching towards something now indistinguishable to its left hand. The larger block is 13 inches high, 34 inches long and 22 inches thick. The smaller piece is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 18 long and 6 inches thick. Found on the north side of the Baths, outside the baths proper, underneath the Pump Room. The scene to which they belonged cannot now be restored.

23. Figure of a seated lion (?), much damaged, 35 inches high. The body, mane and part of the hind right leg are distinguishable: the face and the rest of the body are broken. Found in the Great Bath. It was obviously a decoration but its exact use cannot now be determined.

24. Composite capital, somewhat damaged, originally 3 feet in diameter from volute to volute, now 24 inches wide and 16 inches high. Found in the Reservoir under the King's Bath about 1878. No other specimen of such a capital has been found in the Baths.

Two small finials of a kind not uncommon in Romano-British work, the larger, 18 inches high, the smaller $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, both broken. Found in the Baths, the larger one in the summer of 1893. 25.

Small finial resembling an acorn, 21 inches high, found under the Laundry in York Street, on the south side of the Baths in 1890. 26.

Specimens of lead piping. The flat oblong sectioned pipes brought water to the Great Bath from the Reservoir, and a piece is now to be seen at its north-western end, under the modern wooden stair. The joints in all the pipes seem to have been made by turning over the edges and soldering—not (as is sometimes stated) by burning. 27.

Specimen of the lead used to line the Baths. That used for the Great Bath is still intact. 28.

Roman tiles of various kinds, scored with devices principally intended to assist the adherence of cement. The four sided tiles are "boxtiles" used either for hot-air channels or for the construction of light roofs. Others are flanged tiles for roofing. One has on it the marks left by a dog which ran over it before it was dry and hard. Found in various parts of the Baths. 29.

Querns used for grinding corn, found in the Baths—possibly used by the servants who attended at the baths. 30



31.

No. 31.



No. 31.

Head in bronze, severe in style, admirable in workmanship. A crown or helmet seems originally to have surmounted it. At present it bears no definite attributes, but it plainly represents a goddess and may well be a head of Minerva. It was found under Stall Street in 1727, close to the south-west corner of the Baths. Very possibly it was an ornament of some room or (it may be) of the entrance-hall of the Baths.

DESCRIPTION OF ANTIQUITIES
IN CASE IN
GRAND PUMP ROOM.



PEWTER VESSELS FOUND IN DIPPING WELL
(CASE A) (2).



CASES IN THE PUMP ROOM.

CASE A.

- (1) Fragments of Samian ware.
- (2) Tin or pewter vessels found in the Dipping Well, and perhaps lost by persons who had come to drink the waters at this spot. Also similar vessels found in drains into which they had probably been washed out of the Dipping Well.
- (3) Section of lead pipe bringing water from the main spring into the Great Bath, at its north-western corner. See No. 27.
- (4) Carved ivory pin.
- (5) Fragments of window glass.

CASE B.—

- (1) Coins found in Bath between 1879 and 1898, covering a period approximating to 480 years, namely, from 80 to 50 B.C. to A.D. 423, and comprising an almost unbroken series from Augustus to Honorius. In addition there are six or eight Republican and Consular denarii dating previous to 80 B.C. See separate catalogue compiled by Mr. E. C. Davey.
- (2) Case of engraved Roman gems which were found in 1895 in the wooden duct along the main outfall drain on the north side of the Baths. Perhaps a gem cutter sold his curiosities in the Baths and one day



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